BRYAN IN CONGRESS.

A Turncoat on Almost Every Political Opinion He Ever Had.

HE WAS A RANK POPULIST.

Against National Banks and Against Railroads.

A Plen for the Strikers-Calls the Gold Dollar a "Dishonest" Dollar-Henderson Referred to Him as "That Gifted Leader of the Populists of the Nation"-His Advocacy of the Income Tax,

Sectionalism, free silver, free trade, and anything to take from the store of those who have for the benefit of those who have not, without regard to methods: that was Bryan's creed in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, Since he began to bid for Populistic support he has been declaring that wheat is chean because silver was demonetized in the dark in 1873. Before that he had no difficulty in recognizing the operations of economic laws as they are known to men of reason and honor. In the spring of 1892, speaking in the House of Representatives on the Tariff bill, and discossing the fall in prices during recent years,

he said:

"You must attribute it to the inventive genius that has multiplied a thousand times, in many instances, the strength of a single arm, and enabled us to do to-stay with one man what fifty men could not do lifty years ago. That is what brought the prices down in this courter and were where."

country and everywhere."

Eleven months later vafter he had given himself, body and soul, to the silver cause) he said in a speech on the bill to repeal the Sherman

Consider the effect of this bill. It means that by suspending the purchase of silver we shall throw 54,000,000 ounces on the market annually and reduce the price of silver buildon. It means a reduction in the price of our wheat

In the first instance he was trying to wrest a free trade or low tariff law from congress. In the second he was pleading for his friends who owned sliver mines, and their dupes who were being systematically misled as to the cause of their hard times. This is what he said, at another time, of such a turncost:

said, at another time, of such a turnocat:

"I will say that it sometimes is the case that where one party is in power, and desires to do a thing, one of the party out of power will denounce it as wrong, and then when that man comes into power he will change his mind, when party necessity requires a change of mind is not to be defended."

At another time, when reason and honesty were in the ascendant, he asked, referring to the Republicans:

the Republicans:
"Why do they not take the theory, which is borne out by history, that all nations which have grown strong, powerful, and induential have done so; just as individuals have done is, through haviship, toll, and sacrifice?" [Not through stealing fortune by paying their debts in fifty-cent dollars.]

Then he was arguing against the Republicans about a Tariff bill, not trying to ride into Populist favor on silver "cart wheels."

In another period of rationality he said what

he would not now enjoy explaining to the repudiators who expect under him to buy for fifty cents' worth of sliver a dollar's worth of goods. But he told the truth then:

of goods. But he told the truth then:

"While the Government can say that a given weight of gold or silver shall constitute a dollar," he said in the extraordinary session of Congress, called by Fresident Cloveland in August, 1803, to consider the monetary disturbances, "and invest that dollar with legal tender qualities, it cannot fix the purchasing power of the dollar. That must depend upon the law of supply and do maid.

"If he number of dollars increases more rapidly than the need of dollars as it did after the gold discoveries of is the the exchangeable value of each dollar will fail and prices rise."

He can see the effect even of a heartingle of

He can see the effect even of a plentitude of gold and shows his constituents how prices ing: rise, and the exchange value of the dollar falls, but turns in a little while to tell them that with a spefelt of silver, the value of the dollar will not lecline-though he has but just before advised them that Congress, which marks the legal tender on the coin, cannot fix its pur-

PROCLAIMS A BEADINESS TO SWINDLE,

His willingness to swindle by means of the 50-cent dollar cume out in the course of one of with the House debate on measures to relieve the panic of 1803:

a boldness equal to his had grammar, "be-tween a change which will aid the deltor by reducing the size of his debt, and a change which will aid the creditor by increasing the amount which he is to receive, either by in-creasing the number of his dollars or their size, the advantage must be given to the deltor."

The highway robbery spirit of this speech. the first part of which is directed against the the deception practised in the latter part of the his constituents-for there was no measure pending or suggested by which the amount creditors were to receive was to be or could be increased.

As just what he was, not a Democrat but a Populist. It was at the close of that speech that Congressman Henderson of lown, rising to speak to the question, referred to the Nebraskan as "that gifted leader of the Populists of the nation."

In the speech that made Bryan famous, nationally, that on the Tariff bill in March, 1893, he gave some points on purse stealing to which the newspapers of the time did not give much if any attention, but which are of interest in view of his subsequent assaults upon the provident:

uson the provident:

"There is a difference," he said, "between a man demanding that other people shall be subjected to a tax for his benefit, and a demand on the part of those taxed to be releved of the burden. It is simply this difference. The man who says impose upon somebody else a tax for my benefit, says what the pick-packet says; Let me get my hand into his booket.

t the man who says 'Take away the bur-As to the first statement above, it is clear

that Bryan has written himself down a pick-pocket, in that he favored the income tax, which was a case, on the part of himself and the Populists, of saying "Let me get my hand

At the same time, by his second statement (it was made before the income Tax law), he justified and explained the opposition of honest men to that law, for they said to him and his footpads:

"Let us alone to enjoy the fruits of our toll." In the same speech he described as robbery the methods, which afterward he advocated, in favoring a bill to take half of a creditor's due from him in order to enrich a sliver mine owner. He was arguing against bountles and he quoted to sustain the position, which he afterward abandoned, the opinion of the United

States Supreme Court. To lay with one hand the power of the Govern ment on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon far ored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fort is none the less a robbery because it is done under

the favor of the law. In this speech, which made him famous

three months after his entrance to Congress, their places. the young man who later was to urge the imposition of an income tax and the debasement of the currency, the enforcement of legalized robbery, the theft of the fruits of labor, said: "I desire to say that no man on that I the Re-ublican; side of the House will stand up be-sire you and justify a law that takes from one an one cent and give it to another man. "Merchands." "Here are ten men owning farms side by side. Suppose that nine of them should pass a reso-

lution, 'Resolved, That we will take the land of the tenth man and divide it among us.' Who would justify such a transaction? Suppose the nine men tell the tenth man that he will get it back in some way, that it is a great advantage to live among nine men, who will thus be better off, and that indirectly he gets an advantage from the transaction? Should you dare to justify that? You would not justify the taking of one square foot of his land. "It you would not dare do that, how will you justify the taking of that which a man raises on his land, all that makes land valuable? How can you justify the one if not the other?" Substitute toil for soil in that illustration

Substitute toil for soil in that illustration and we have the present issue, with Bryan as one of the nine this time, taking fifty cents from every dollar that the toil, or the product of it, which is the same thing, of the other man has enabled him to lend to them, or enabled him to furnish to them its equivalent in commodities,

Later in the same speech, as it happened, Mr. Bryan himself made this very substitution, with a result more scorching, but the heat of which he did not then expect to encounter.

which he did not then expect to encounter.

"It has been said," he declared, "that a slave was a slave simply because 100 per cent, of the proceeds of his toil was appropriated without his consent. If the law is such that a portion of the proceeds of our toil is appropriated by somebody else without our consent, we are simply to that extent slaves, as much so as were the colored men."

A few months after this deliverance the converted Populist, who is now again posing under the name of a Democrat, sought to enslave those whose thrift, energies, and ability had enabled them to store some proceeds of their toll, by taking from them through the income tax portions of the proceeds without their consent. And he wants to do it again. Yet he is the man who declared in the House of

he is the man who declared in the House of Representatives that:

"It is one of the great truths of which we may all be glad, that the paths of duty in this world run parallel. A man can be a good citizen, a good father, a good husband, a good clurch member, a good politician, a good lawyer, and not find his duties conflicting. He can serve in all these capacities and serve well in each."

Here he is pilloried in his own eloquence, a conspicuous example of the sum of all good. SECTIONALISM AND ANARCHY.

One of the damecrous traits of the Populist-Democrat Presidential candidate, as manifested in his Congressional career, was his ceaseless effort to keep sectionalism before the people. Even in small matters he brought it up. He began soon after organization in his first term, when Bushnell of Wisconsin sought to have the Committee on Rules enlarged from five to seven. The Wisconsin man expressed the belief that there would be more satisfaction if, "Instead of the power of this committee being placed in the hands of three men from the southeastern portion of the United States, that power were reënforced by the addition of a member from the Northwest and one from the

Bryan wanted the number increased to nine. and said that the preceding speaker had forcibly expressed his sentiments on the question, In the debate last year on the Pacific Railroad Funding bill he placed the people of the West against the Jovernment's rights and the

interests of the whole people, saying: "If the Government is going to lose, let it lose now, rather than at the end of fifty years more of oppression to the patrons of the road."

In the same debate he referred to the Govern-ment's spending \$4,000,000 annually on the improvement of the Mississippi River and said: "That is something more than this bill expects to collect annually from the Pacific roads. Is it fair to tax the commerce carried East and West in order to make a free highway North and South?"

Not wishing to lose any opportunity to arouse ectional animosity and the enmity of the unthrifty toward those who have saved and invested, he said later:

vested, he said later:

"I think the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. Powere] revenied the real force behind this bill when he said that the stockholders of these roads were scattered all over New England. It is the stockholders, and the stockholders only, who are interested in the passage of this bill, for the stockholders are anxious to get into a position where they can collect dividends for fifty years more."

"New England," he continued, "has been, as it were, the spawning ground of those financial ce's who have heretofore been so slippery."

In this attack Bryan disclosed his demagoguety, for later in the course of the same

goguety, for later in the course of the same speech he fell back upon an appeal to the sentiment of union that makes the nation, say

ing:

"I am not willing to believe that the gentlemen on this floor who assume to speak for the stockholders really reflect the sentiments of all the people of the East. The stockholders constitute at insignificant fraction of the people of New England, and while they may, looking at their own pecuniary interests, appeal to representatives to save their stock from annihilation. I am sure that the great majority of the people of the East cannot approve of this attempt to release criminals and to burden Western commerce."

his speeches on free coinage, in connection himself in this light before the people—the Western pioneers, as he calls them-whom he describes as "brave, generous, honest, and industrious, earning every dollar they possess," and expect that, after the evanescent spell of his rhetoric has passed, those sober men, whose hard sense developed a new country, will mistake his prevended championship of their interests for real regard for their welfare as citizens of a country only great and prosperous when its people are united for the common good.

In a speech on the Currency bill at the beginmoneyed interests, is made the more odfous by ning of last year Beyan set off some flights of sectionalist rockets. Mr. Reed, who fol-lowed, him called attention to the fact that sentence, which evidently was spoken with a lowed, him called attention to the fact that thought of its reaching the Populists among that doctrine of the union of the South and West, of which Bryan had been speaking, had seen preached before, and by prophets whose inanleading lasted langer than Bryan's.

"But it has been a failure," he said. "It Bryan was recognized in Congress after that always will be a failure. We of the East not only send our property West, but we send our children there, and no man who crosses from East to West can fail to be struck by the fact that there is after all a unity of sentiment between the two sections that no language will ever blot or destroy."

In a debate in 1894 on a bill to amend the national bank laws and to exempt notes of State banks from taxation under certain conditions (the speech in which he used the golden cross figure that caught the Chicago audience last week) Bryan vented his feelings toward Eastern bankers, who had in the provious year come to the Government's relief when it needed gold, by saying:

"The New York banker is the 'honest lago,' the trusted friend, who first whispers suspicion, then manufactures evidence to discredit, and tries to destroy."

He had referred to them as the people who were behind the financial measures and who had been able to force the Government to the repeal of the Sherman law and stop the Treasary notes by showing how dangerous they were; and who then were trying to present an "object lesson" on the greenbacks, and offered more than \$25 in the greenbacks to \$1 in Treas-

ury notes for redemption. "I believe," he continued, "that if to-day an appropriation were proposed for the spread of small-pox throughout the United States it wild be far less dangerous to the people of the country than legislation like this."

SHOWING HIS ANARCHISTIC TENDENCIES. In one of his speeches he referred saceringly to the efforts of manufacturers to protect their

property in time of strikes, saying; When the employee asks for the higher wages that were promised him last year you find Phykerton detectives stationed to keep

That the Populist-Democrats were then falling into his ways of thought is shown by the entry in the Congressional Record after this sentence: "Appliause on the Democratic side." Bryan spoke in favor of a resolution to investigate the Pinkertons, and in speaking to a bill relating to carriers in inter-State com-

merce he said, referring to strikes; "Capital can wait, but the strikers, feeling that their cause is just, and knowing that defeat means possible privation, cannot view with unconcern the willingners of others to take

In opposing the repeal of the Sherman law he used this violent phraseology:

he used this violent phraseology:

"You tell as you will take away our temporary expedient before you give us the permanent good. You tell a man who is fighting with a club (the Sherman act) that it is a niteerable makeshift and that he ough, to have a repeating rifle, and ye; you tell him to throw away his club until his enemy gives him the rifle."

extraordinary session, Bryan took the South and West out of the United States entirely:
"A greater than yours is here!" he cried. "In my humble judgment the vote of this House on the subject under consideration may oring to the people of the West and South, to the people of the United States, and to all mankind, weal or woe beyond the power of language to describe or imagination to conceive."

AGAINST NATIONAL BANKS AND PAILSGADS. In speaking, in June, 1802, against the bill repealing the 10 per cent, tax on State banks, and the tax on all banks receiving or paying out notes of State banks, he said:

"I'm not willing either by my voice or vote to continue national banks as banks of issue; neither am I willing that the State shall au-thorize private corporations to issue money." In the debate on the Currency bill in February, 1805, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to maintain the gold reserve and to redeem and retire gold notes, on an amendment substituting a minimum of \$25,000 in place of \$50,000 (in the National Bank act) upon which as capital a bank could be organized with the Secretary of the Treasury's approval in any place of not more than 6,000 inhabitants, Bryan said;

6,000 inhabitants, Bryan said:

"I submit that the amendment ought to be defeated, because it simply proposes to establish more national banks, and there is now enough influence brought to bear on legislation by the banks which we have now, without establishing new ones."

Again he said: "I would rather drive the banks out of the governing business than the Government out of the business of issuing interpretable."

He got in his licks on the rallroads in the debate on the Inter-State Commerce act in

"There is no more dangerous monopoly than a railroad company," he declared. "I am one of those who believe that there may be in those great enterprises which are virtually inturnal monopolies a better principle for the incide than competition, namely, legislative regulation. There is economy in monopoly, but that economy must be used for the benefit of all the people and not for the benefit of those only who have charge of the menopoly."

He offered an amendment to govern the Inter-State Commerce Commission in decid-

Inter-State Commerce Commission in decid-ing upon reasonable rates, and this was it: "And in determining the reasonableness of rate; the Commission shall allow profits only on the cost of reproducing the roads and rolling stock at the present time, regardless of the original cost, regardless of the original cost, regardless of indebtedness, and regardless of the capital stock issued, whether read or fieldings."

FREE SILVER WORK AND WONDERS.

Bryan early began work for silver, and on Aug. 4, 1892, in a debate on the proposition to recoin uncurrent subsidiary coin in the Treasury into Columbian half dollars, he sought to amend by having the purchase of bullion ordered for the souvenir coinage. In opening the debate on the Three Per Cent.

Fond bill on Feb. 27, 1802, he said: "Our obligations do not call for gold but for coin. There is no note or obligation of the Government, excepting the gold certificates, which cannot be discharged by silver. We have abundance of it to meet every demand. Shall we issue bonds and buy gold when the silver lies idle in our vaults:"

Then comes a brilliant exposition of his mental processes, showing him to be unable, or perhaps only unwilling, to see that the only thing that has made the silver and paper iexcept gold certificates) currency of the country good for their face value has been the fact that they have been all the time, and are now, re-

they have been all the time, and are now, redeemable in gold.

"If I may be permitted to guess the real
purpose of this [senate] amendment." he
said. "It means that silver money is to be redeemed in gold, and that instead of having
one paper money supported by both gold and
silver, our gold coin shall be made to support
both our paper money and our silver money
also. This means that the price of all products of labor shall be decreased."

Rising superior to the combined wisdom of
the world and the area, he cried again:

the world and the ages, he cried again: "I denounce that child of ignorance and avarice, the gold dollar, as the most dishonest dollar which we could employ." And further: "I stand upon the authority of every intelligent writer upon political economy when I assert that there is not, and never has been, an honest dullar."

Then he quoted a himetallist Later he gave vent to this delightful bit of ratiocination: "If, following out the supposition lin case the country went to a silver basis), our gold come abroad. Europe will have more money with which to buy our exports, cotton and wheat, cattle and hogs,"

Bryan was not only recognized by Mr. Henderson as a Populist, but he avowed himself in his sliver harangues not in the Democratic party. He said in the debate on the currency

"Mr. Chairman, this question is one which will not be decided by narries. The Democratic party and the Republican party are rent in twain upon the money question."

PRIVATE CONTRACTS AND GOLD. After what has been said about Bryan it is not surprising to find that he wants to restrict the right of an individual to do business as seems to him best. In talking about the money of the country he said:

"Not only am I to favor of the Government supplying all the paper money needed, but I believe that it can and ought to prevent any private citizen or corporation from seiting aside the legal tender laws by private contract.

BRYAN'S CHARITY IN CONGRESS.

Sectionalism crept into Bryan's charity while he was in Congress. In a debate in 1892 on Gen, Cassius M. Clay's petition that relief be sent to Russia and the Senate resolution that the Secretary of the Navy transport grain, &c. hiring a yessel to do so if necessary, Bryan in opposition appealed to sectional prejudice. He said:

He said:

"It might be proper to suggest hatt if other sections of our country, whose industries are less susceptible than the farmers to the influence of the weather, were as literal, transportation for the gifts of the Northwest could easily be provided without an argent to Congress, but we are now asked to appropriate \$100,000 if necessary, to charter a ship to cerry the food to Russin.

"Scarcely a year passes but some country is afflicted with flood or familie. Shail we aid them all? Will not other nations, and those, too, more discours in form of government, and more human in the treatment of chizens, justly feel offended if we withhold from them the aid which some of the gentlemen seem willing to grant without investigation to one of the most desirate and nations? I hope the hill will be referred back to the committee, that an amendment may be reported back striking out the appropriation of \$100,000."

BRYAN AND THE SINGLE TAXERS. The single taxers find comfort in Bryan's remarks about landlords and tenants from time to time. He added to his tariff speech of March, 1892, an appendix giving statistics of seven States furnished by the Census Bureau, showing the proportior of those who in 1880 rented their farms and the proportion who rented in

1890. He said:
"I want the people of this country to read these statistics and understand what they mean. In ten countries of the State of Knusas the proportion of those renting their farms increased from 13:10 in 1880 to 68:30 he 1880, and 64:38 per cent. of the farms are morninged. Why, sir, these mortgages are held in the East, and if these manufacturing states, when their industries are infants, own themselves and have a mortgage on us, what is going to be the result when they get full grown?"

He went on to show that in New York the

He went on to show that in New York the percentage had increased from 18.20 in 1880 to 24 in 1890. This was in eight counties. In ten counties of Massachusetts it had increased from 6.7 to 14.2, and so on in other Eastern States, but he did not declare that the Eastern or manufacturing States were oppressing themselves. He said:

themselves. He said:

"The proportion of home-owning farmers is decreasing, and that of tenant farmers is increasing. This means but one thing; it means a land of landlords and tenauts, and, backed by the history of every nation that has some down, I say to you that he people can continue a free noople under a free Government when the great majority of its citizens are tenants of a small almority. Your system," he added, and substituted the farm tenant." In July, 1892, in debate on a conference re-

port on the Naval Appropriation bill, he ex-

pressed his bellef that we had a sufficient navy

get free coinage, he was obliged to present a

and did not need more. He opposed the adoption of the conference report, although he a knowledged, in reply to Congressman Cummings, that the Senate had yielded 70 per cent, of its demand. The reductions amounted to nearly three-quarters of a million dollars. Notwithstanding all his assertions that the people of the West were in favor of the continuance of the Sherman act until they could

extraordinary session, Bryan took the South home, urging the repeal of the purchasing and West out of the United States entirely: clause of the Sherman act. He presented it without his approval, and on the same day he introduced a petition of Michigan citizens favoring free coinage. Later he presented two Connecticut petitions against repeal.

AGAINST A SECOND TERM. Bryan really had to come out as he did just after his numination and say that if elected

he would only serve one term, for he intro-duced a joint resolution in the House in '04 proposing an amendment to the Constitution making the President incligible to the second term, and one making him ineligible to sucample of Cleveland.

Among other things Bryan did in Congress was to introduce a bill to provide for ceinage of the silver bullion held as seigniorage, a bill for the erection of a public building at Lincoln. and also for one at South Omaha. He introduced a bill for the erection of a public building at Plattsmouth, Neb., "and for other purposes, which recalls Aaron Burr's scheme here in New York, where he got a bill passed incor perating a company to supply water or something of the sort, "and for other purposes," and then started a bank under the bill. Mr. Bryan also tried to have a branch Mint established at Omaha. He introduced a joint States Semitors by direct vote of the people. or rather, a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to that effect. He introduced a bill to place lumber, salt, barb wire, iron rods for fencing, rough lumber, and binding twine on the free list,

Among the private bills which he presented in the House was one directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to a Lincoln man \$400 for trees furnished and planted on the public square at Lincoln. He tried in vain to have the rule suspended one day to pass a bill paying the city of Lincoln one-half the cost of a pavement In front of a sounce owned by the United States there. Congressman Dockery observed that it appeared to him a new departure in legislation, but Bryan urged it hard. He also wanted a bill passed reimbursing Nebraska to the extent of \$42,000 for repelling an invasion by the Sloux in 1890. The State had paid out only \$58,000, but he said there were other expenses, Besides the private bills for placing persons on the pension is he introduced a number to correct military seords and for relief; in fact, his name accepts under the load of neivers bills with great frequency.

He was excused at different times to theextent of six weeks or more, from a day to a fortnight at a time, to "attend to important busi-

GATE 16 TO 1.

But the One Objected Strenuously in Spite

of His Creed and Got Relief. They stood before the buffet in the café of one of the hotels in upper Broadway. Both were middle-aged and particularly well dressed. It was the early evening and perhaps they had

In a Moving Island of Light.

The cable cars in the city are brightly lighted. but here they move along brightly lighted streets. To get the fullest effect of a brilliantly car in some suburban district passing along a street among trees and dwelling houses, where the lights are not such as are found in the busi-ness part of a big city. Not all electric cars are



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PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS.

PROBABLY TWO THOUSAND OF THEM ALWAYS IN NEW YORK.

Difficulty the Charity Officers Have to Estimating Their Number and ta Keeping Track of Them-Probably \$500,000 Given to Them in a Year by the Careless -Their Tricks and How to Avoid Them.

No census of the professional beggars of New York has been made, and the statistics of professional beggary in American cities are incomplete in many other particulars, though the problem of dealing with them has been a serious one for a quarter of a century. Estimates as to the number of professional beggars in the city have been made, but as these estimates vary all the way from 2,000 to 20,-000, they are of small value. The officers of the Charity Organization Society, who know as much about this subject as any one in town, own that they can make no estimate that is accurate within reasonable probability. It is believed, however, by persons who have given the subject some study that the number of habitual beggars upon the streets in mid-wister is much more than 2,000. Many of these go out of town in midsummer to become tramps, while others, being reduced to beggary by hard times, return to the ranks of bread winners.

New York's army of professional beggars is probably now at its lowest. It is chiefly the professionals of long standing confirmed in the trade who remain in the city all the year round. They love the town and enjoy its lively aspects. The records of the Charity Organization Society, however, tell of a profes sional beggar who used to winter in New York and summer at Saratoga. That was in the days when a gambler would for luck give a five-dollar bill to a beggar and return in hope to the gaming table. The beggars who now remain in town are of all classes—the lame, halt, and blind who sell trifles as a cover for beggary, but violate the law by holding out the hand or exhibiting a cup; the musicians whose music nobody cares to hear; the men and women who regularly week in and week out leg from door to door in fashionable or semi-fashionable quarters, and the plausible fellows of one sort or another who by night or by day sidle up to the pedestrian and

these men and women and a score of such, daily seen on the street, as familiar to the public as the City Hall or the Mullison Square Garden tower, are well known to this society as utterly undeserving impostors. The society has a record of one such beggar who for months was regularly brought by two men and left to sell lead pencils all day beneath a busy station of the clevated railway. He and his guides were one evening followed by officers of the society to a saloon in Teath avenue well up town, where the bild man's attendants went through his peckets and took out between \$14 and \$14.

was the early evening and perhaps they had been to the races, for each had money to throw away. They ordered a quart of champagne. This was probably not all they had drank, for their tongues were gibt and politics the topic of their discussion. One was a great admirer of McKinley, and a pronounced gold-bug; the other thought equally favorably of the flow orator," and believed in "the free and unlimited coinage of silver," although tecarried a big roll of greenbacks.

"Give us silver," said he in his argument, "Every word he had to say on the all-absorbing subject was swallowed by the cashier, who was but a few feet away. Presently the silverite got his cheek, the amount shown on the cash register being \$3.75. He walked over to the cashier and haid it down with a twenty-dollar bill. Without a word the cashier pushed out as change sixteen silver cartwheels and a quarter.

"You said you were in favor of silver," was the primp reply, "In a silverite, who had been taken completely by surprise and who was not been silver in the silverite, who had been taken completely by surprise and who was not been surprised and provided the silverite.

"You said you were in favor of silver," was the primp reply, "In the pression of the silver representation upon the deal of the silver representation of the silver repres

"Speaking of chilaneys," said Mr. Bugleton,
"many a new house has been ruined by little,
spindling, pole brick clemnsys. I should economisson anything but the chimneys. Nothing
leips a being out so much as next, about himacys of the dorse being content to the chimneys. Addition, the tennecrate sets a minimum,
acys of the dorse brick. The little spindling

POLITICAL NOTES.

The majority against George Fred Williams running as Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in 1895, was 64,681. There are fourteen countles in Massachusetts, and thirteen of them returned majorities against Williams.

Under the law providing for the annexation of the minor Westchester county towns to New York on July 1, 1895, so much of these towns as bave a water frontage have passed into the jurisdic tion of the Dock Department, and the Commis-sioners of that Boarl have established a Westchester county dock district for the collection of this non-maritime district.

In the Maine election for Governor in 1880,

which marked the close of the Greenback party aguation, 73,786 votes were cast for Plaisted, the Democratic and Greenback caudidate, and 73,597 for Davis, the Republican candidate, The Re-publicans carried three of the Congressional districts of Maine, the Democrats and Greenbackers carried two. Mr. Boutelle was one of those defeated," the plurality against him being 855. Thomas B. Reed was one of the Republicans elect-ed, his plurality over the Greenbacker being 97 votes. There were 263 "scattering" votes cast in Mr. Reed's district in that election. In the No-vember contest of the mouth following the Demoerats and the Greenbackers ran separate electoral tickets in Maine. The division of their strength gave its vote to the Republicans by a plurality of the Republican nomination in the Twenty sixth

Senatorial district, where there is a vacancy caused by the death of James Ballantine, elected from this district for the term of three years by a majority of 5,300 last November-1., B. Gleason, for some years a clerk in the Assembly, who has a law office in this city, but keeps his residence in Delbi, Delaware county. Other Republicans of Delaware county who have been mentioned a possible candidates for Senator are Charles A. Wheeler of Deposit, Wesley Gould of Hancock, A. C. Crosby of Delhi, and John Gran, of Margarets ville. Still another candidate is Italias II. Mackey, who represented belaware county, included in this district, in the last Assembly. He is a Repuls-Hean, and this is one of the districts which has been accepted as securely Republican, though it

A temporary collector has been appointed in the Department of Docks and his two sureties are John Muliane, a feed man, a veteran in the Tammany Hall organization in the Eighteenth ward, and Chas Bosch. He is in the candy business.

The total vote of the Populist party in the State of New York at the last election was 6,910 only. In the State election of 189; the Populist party polled 11,000 votes. The Populists have a scattering

probable, however, that using Southers between probables of the States of the Change of the States o

"Many a nice hose has been stined by little spindling, pule brick channeys. I should seen on more anything but the channeys. Nothing height headed to the channeys. The little spind in dark height. The little, spind ing thinneys partially lan purposes while the burst sold channeys are such that it is, simply a fine for noreign tributes of the purposes while the burst sold channeys."

Setting Accustomed to Them.

"It's kind of currious," said the speaker, while the burst sold that once seemed strange grow familiar and come to be the regular thank, and things that the committing the theorems to be the regular thank, and things that the committing the lower seemed strange grow familiar and come to be the regular thank, and things that the committing the theorems to be the regular thank, and things that the committing the theorems by the first came on, it looked strange enabled, first came on, it looked strange and old. For lineage, when the low beying, the salety as it from the old and strange, the first purposable that look and recovered plans. The first purposable that look and recovering the spin is strange. The first purposable that look and remaining the purposable value of the surrous and remaining the purposable value of the surrous and remaining the purposable value of the surrous of the surrous value of the control of the surrous of the surrous value of the surrous of the surrous of the surrous value of the surrous of the surrous of the surrous value of the surrous of the surrous

THE GREAT SMITH FAMILY.

VARIATIONS OF THE HONORED NAME IN MANY LANDS.

Some of These Variations Would Hardly Be Recognized by English and Yankes Cousins-The Considerably Numerous Subdivision of John Smiths.

From the Chlongo Dalty Inter-Ocean An examination of the directories of all large tities in America and in Europe tells us that the Smiths are numerous. We find this family, which is on a steady march of increase, occupying more space in the city directories than any other family. In the New York city directory there are fifty-three columns devoted to this family. Added to this number are thirty columns of Smiths in Brooklyn, with thirty-tive columns of Smiths in Baltimore and as many more in Washington, and in all other large American cities the Smiths lead in point of numerousness. Hence the question.

"Whence came Smith?" The commonness of the name Smith is accounted for by the fact that anciently the term "a smith" was not confined to fromworkers, but was applied to any person engaged in smithing. In entering on the subject of this patronymic, any writer must feel overpowered by the magnitude of it, as it is closely connected with the personal identity of many thousands, enjoying as it does the eminence of being the commonest of all English. French, and German surnames, and associated as it has been with anecdotes, statistics, and archicology. The Smith family supplies a subject which requires no common handling; a new clogy, named smithology, will undoubtedly prove as instructive and interesting as many existing ologies.

In France Mr. Smith figures as Le Fevre: in Germany, Schmidt or Schmitt; in Holland, as Smit; in Italy, Fabbront and Fabromess; in Scotland, the Gowans; in Wales, Goff and Cowan. In Cornwall Smith became Angowe. The Celts, whether Highland or Hibernians, took ill to trade names, preferring personal, local, or patronymical designations. Still we have McIntyre, son of Smith; in Wallachia, Kovacs is Smith. Add to the above Ferrari. Ferracino, Ferrars, Ferretli, Ferrum, Fari, all fronworkers. A family bearing the name Fairie has been located in Ruthergien, near the gow. Scotland, for over 600 years, as binted in this rhyme:

Nac man can tell, one man has seen. When the Fatrles hachs in Rugien been,

All are members of the mighty race of Smiths and have dealt largely in fron and polled 11,000 votes. The Populists party polled 11,000 votes. The Populists party support in a few counties of the State only, but they are strongest in and about the southern fler. In Chautauqua they polled last year 305 votes, in Cattarausus adjoining, 457; in Allegany, next to that, 594; in Eric, 521; in Cayura, 294, and in Yates, 233, Ontario, celebrated as the home of Raines, gave them 267.

Benjamin Franklin was a native of Roston, he ded in Philadelphia. His memory as a state-man and one of the most efficient, partforce, and philosophical of the founders of the American republic is, however, more generally perpetuated in the State of Tennessee than in any other, and it is a fact not universally known that whon originally organized, the present State of Tennessee, a mistal that they have become numerous in this country and in England will be seen in the Table and I happropriate Indian word, which, when translated, means "the river of the big bend." Franklin was not honored by having a state called after him, and neither was George Washington until the Was inglot Territory, now "Smith work in general. The word smith is mighty army."

Smiths and have dealt largely in from and smith work in general. The word smith is mith work in general. The word smith is much to smith work in general. The word is much to smith work in general. The word is much to smith," that is, for into same with the head only one who strikes as with a hammer or a blacksmith. Thus the poet becomes a verse-smith, though he had only to cudged his brains. Besules Smith, units, the poet becomes a verse-smith, who, if they have not corrupted to smith, who, if they have no smith work in general. The word smith is

once over to the the attempt of the second o associates, whose displacement by the reform all ministration has not been set adde by the Su preme Court on appeal, have also recovered judgments against the city for \$454 cach. They are though A. Gumbleton and Edward Cabill.

The city of Paterson, N. J., is honored with two names upon the Presidential tickets this year, the Republican nomines for the same office, both hading from Paterson. William J. Bryan, the honories of the Chicago Convention for President, is a mative of Illinois; so is the President of Illinois, so well. In the lest state election in Nouraska, the Suate from which Bryan halls, there were five tied.